

# Heart Failure Certification

## Type of Heart Failure

- Acute Systolic Heart Failure
- Acute Diastolic Heart Failure
- Acute on Chronic Systolic Heart Failure
- Acute on Chronic Diastolic Heart Failure
- Acute Combined Systolic and Diastolic Heart Failure
- Acute on Chronic Combined Systolic and Diastolic Heart Failure
- Chronic Systolic Heart Failure
- Chronic Diastolic Heart Failure
- Chronic Combined Systolic and Diastolic Heart Failure
- Unspecified Systolic Heart Failure
- Unspecified Diastolic Heart Failure
- Unspecified Combined Systolic and Diastolic Heart Failure

## ACC/AHA Heart Failure Classification

- Stage A
- Stage B
- Stage C
- Stage D

- Stage A:** Those at risk for heart failure, but who have not yet developed structural heart changes (diabetics, those with coronary disease without prior infarct).
- Stage B:** Individuals with structural heart disease (i.e. reduced ejection fraction, left ventricular hypertrophy, chamber enlargement), however no symptoms of heart failure have ever developed.
- Stage C:** Patients who have developed clinical heart failure.
- Stage D:** Patients with refractory heart failure requiring advanced intervention (biventricular pacemakers, left ventricular assist device, or transplantation).

## Heart Failure Ejection Fraction Classification

- Heart Failure Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)
- Heart Failure Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)
- Heart Failure Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF), Borderline
- Heart Failure Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF), Improved

Classification	EF (%)	Description
HFrEF	< or = 40	Also referred to as systolic HF. Randomized controlled trials have mainly enrolled patients with HFrEF, and it is only in these patients that efficacious therapies have been demonstrated to date.
HFpEF	41 - 49	Also referred to as diastolic HF. Several different criteria have been used to further define HFpEF. The diagnosis of HFpEF is challenging because it is largely one of excluding other potential noncardiac causes of symptoms suggestive of HF. To date, efficacious therapies have not been identified.
HFpEF, Borderline	> or = 50	These patients fall into a borderline or intermediate group. Their characteristics, treatment patterns, and outcomes appear similar to those of patients with HFpEF.
HFpEF, Improved	> 40	It has been recognized that a subset of patients with HFpEF previously had HFrEF. These patients with improvement or recovery in EF may be clinically distinct from those with persistently preserved or reduced EF. Further research is needed to better characterize these patients.

AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE:

Form Completed by:

Date / Time: